DIRECT SPENDING LEGISLATION—AUTHORIZING COMMITTEE 302(a) ALLOCATIONS FOR RESOLUTION CHANGES

[Fiscal years, in millions of dollars]

	2007		2008		2008–2012 Total	
	BA	Outlays	BA	Outlays	BA	Outlays
House Committee: Current allocation:						
Armed Services	0	0	- 50	-50	-410	-410
Change in the National Defense Authorization Act (H.R. 1585): Armed Services  Divided blooking	0	0	-15	-112	258	-22
Revised allocation: Armed Services	0	0	-65	-162	-152	-432

Madam Speaker, also under section 303(b) of S. Con. Res. 21, the Concurrent Resolution on the Budget for fiscal year 2008, I hereby submit for printing in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD a revision to the budget allocations and aggregates for certain House committees for fiscal year 2008 and the period of 2008 through 2012. This revision represents an adjustment to certain House committee budget allocation and aggregates for the purposes of sections 302 and 311 of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974, as amended, and in response to H.R. 4351 (AMT Relief Act of 2007), which was made in order by the Committee on Rules. Corresponding tables are attached.

Under section 211 of S. Con. Res. 21, this adjustment to the budget allocations and ag-

gregates applies while the measure is under consideration. The adjustments will take effect upon enactment of the measure. For purposes of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974, as amended, a revised allocation made under section 211 of S. Con. Res. 21 is to be considered as an allocation included in the resolu-

## **BUDGET AGGREGATES** [On-budget amounts, in millions of dollars]

	Fiscal year 2007	Fiscal year 2008 <sup>1</sup>	Fiscal years 2008–2012		
Current Aggregates:2					
Budget Authority	2,250,680	2,350,996	(3)		
Outlays	2,263,759	2,353,954	(3)		
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#### **BUDGET AGGREGATES—Continued** [On-budget amounts, in millions of dollars]

	Fiscal year 2007	Fiscal year 2008 <sup>1</sup>	Fiscal years 2008–2012
Change in the Alter- native Minimum Tax Relief Act (H.R. 4351):			
Budget Authority	0	65	(3)
Outlays	0	65	(3)
Revenues	0	— 14,951	2,914
Revised Aggregates:			
Budget Authority	2,250,680	2,351,061	(3)
Outlays	2,263,759	2,354,019	(3)
Revenues	1,900,340	2,000,890	11,140,585

<sup>1</sup>Pending action by the House Appropriations Committee on spending covered by section 207(d)(1)(E) (overseas deployments and related activities), resolution assumptions are not included in the current aggregates.

<sup>2</sup>Excludes emergency amounts exempt from enforcement in the budget

resolution.

3 Not applicable because annual appropriations Acts for fiscal years 2009 through 2012 will not be considered until future sessions of Congress

# DIRECT SPENDING LEGISLATION—AUTHORIZING COMMITTEE 302(a) ALLOCATIONS FOR RESOLUTION CHANGES

[Fiscal years, in millions of dollars]

	2007		2008		2008-2012 Total	
	BA	Outlays	BA	Outlays	BA	Outlays
House Committee:						
Current allocation: Ways and Means	0	0	532	532	37	37
Change in the Alternative Minimum Tax Relief Act (H.R. 4351): Ways and Means	0	0	65	65	2,891	2,891
Revised allocation: Ways and Means	0	0	597	597	2,928	2,928

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## SUPPORT FOR THE INDEPENDENCE OF KOSOVO

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from New York (Mr. ENGEL) is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. ENGEL. Madam Speaker, I rise today to once again express my support for the independence of Kosovo, which is a nation in the Balkans, 90 percent ethnic Albanian country that has struggled a great deal and is now on the verge of independence.

I would like to put a little history in perspective. The former Yugoslavia has broken up, and much of the components of the former Yugoslavia have become independent nations. I have long argued that so, too, the people of Kosovo deserve to be an independent country.

There have recently been negotiations in which the United States and Russia and the European Union, called the Troika, have taken part, negotiations between Serbia and the Kosovar Albanians. And just 2 days ago, on December 10, after 120 days of negotiations, it has been found that no agreement could be reached. So now the question remains that, since no agreement was reached, what should happen?

I say that Kosovo should very soon declare its independence, and that the

United States and the European Union and other freedom-loving countries should recognize the new nation of Kosovo. There is a plan called the Atasari plan which was put together by the Scandinavian diplomat that has been blocked in the United Nations because of Russian threats and intransigence. The Atasari plan, which grants supervised independence to Kosovo, should be immediately implemented.

And when the people of Kosovo declare their independence, that Attasari plan should be implemented again with the European Union and the United States recognizing the newly formed nation.

This should come soon after the first of the year, perhaps a few weeks or months into the new year, and I intend to be in Pristina, the capital of Kosovo. when independence is finally declared and accepted.

I rise because I think that the United States plays a very vital role and does play and has played a very vital role, and the people of Kosovo trust the United States to be there and be their friends. I want to say to the people of Kosovo that the United States has always been your friend and will continue to be your friend.

The long and troubled history of the Balkans we all know; wars started there, world wars started there, and I think perhaps a little history to where we got to where we are now.

In 1999, basically every Kosovar Albanian, 2 million were driven out by the then-dictator of Serbia, Slobodan Milosevic, and the United States came to the rescue and bombed and helped prevent ethnic cleansing in the area. So when the Kosovar Albanians came back, they found that virtually every one of their homes were burned, some to the ground and beyond recognition.

The country has been building itself up since then, but only independence can get the country on the right track. Since that time, the United Nations and the UNMIK forces of the United Nations have been governing Kosovo sort of as an international governance. But the time for that is over. The people of Kosovo need to know that there is a future and they need to know that they, like other peoples in the world, can lead their own nation to freedom and democracy.

So, again, I rise here to once again offer my support for the people of Kosovo, for the independence of Kosovo, to tell them that the United States will stand behind them, and I hope that shortly after the first of the year again the U.S. will be among the first countries to recognize the new independent nation of Kosovo. They are going to need our help and we will continue to give it to them.